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Capt. Mahan on Hawaii.

It would be strange indeed if the letter from Capt. ALFRED T. MAHAN, which Senator KYLE read to the Senate in executive session the other day, should not have due weight in the discussion of the Hawaiian question.

In England Capt. MAHAN is looked upon as the foremost living authority on naval strategy, while in Germany and other countries of Europe his reputation is also of the highest. It would be a lamentable instance of a prophet not without honor save in his own country and in his own house, if the Senate should ignore or decry his warnings in regard to the annexation of Hawaii.

He tells Congress that this group of ialands is not only most valuable as a station in the Pacific highway, but that it has a peculiar relation to our shores as an outpost. An enemy that had no naval base on our side of the Pacific Ocean would be prevented from making attacks on us there, unless he could secure such a station as Hawaii. Those islands have never undertaken the expense of fortification, which would be considerable for them, although a minor matter for a great nation like ours. Hence, while left in their present condition, they would be exposed to seizure by any nation that contemplated operations upon our Pacific seaboard.

This is only one of the elements that enter into the question of annexation, but it is one upon which an American expert of the highest ability has spoken without the alightest uncertainty as to the soundness of his opinions.

Any Road That Leads to Annexation!

The joint resolution concerning Hawaii, introduced by Senator WHITE of California as an avowed opponent of annexation, declares the absolute truth in unnecessar language:

"That of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic polity; that the United States ought in nowise to interfere therewith; and that any intervention with political affairs of these islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

We assume, of course, that Mr. WHITE'S first proposition means that the existing Government of Hawaii, the Government to which our Minister is accredited and whose Minister at Washington is received and recognized by the United States, was established and is maintained by the people of Hawaii in the exercise of their ereign right. If anything else is meant by Mr. WHITE, it can only be that the re public is not the legitimate Government of Hawaii, but that the legitimate Government is a monarchy, with a Queen in the person of Mrs. Dominis, otherwise styled LALIUOKALANI, the semi-savage woman who sent word to the Hon, GROVER CLEVE LAND, through Mr. WILLIS, that if he could manage to put her back on the throne again she would promptly behead President DOLE and his associates and confiscate their property. That can hardly be what Mr. White's resolution is intended to assert. If he meant LILIUOKALANI he would have said LILIUOKALANI, and thus have made States Senate as to what Government in Hawaii is the legitimate Government and the right Government for the United States

to recognize. The second proposition is equally true and equally unnecessary. The United States has not in any way attempted to interfere with the Hawaiian Constitution or with Hawaiian domestic polity. The little republic is recognized as the peer of our great republic. Its independence of action, its sovereign power to control its own affairs and determine its own destiny, are undisputed, we think, anywhere upon this continent.

There is nothing wrong about the third declaration of Mr. WHITE'S resolution namely, that any intervention in the political affairs of those islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. This merely states a principle and a fact which the whole world already knows.

Therefore, true as it is, there is no reason for the adoption of Senator White's resolution, stating what it states and stopping where it stops. The amendment offered on Monday by Mr. Mongan of Alabama re places Mr. WHITE'S insufficient and unnec essary form of statement without traver sing it. It brings it down to date and makes it mean something. The Morgan amendment is as follows:

"That the Republic of Hawaii, established in and based upon its present Constitution, is a rightful Government, and has been and still is recognized as suc by the United States of America, and by other great powers, without any question by any nation of its rightful and sovereign independence; and said Con stitution is the true and recognized authority that fixes the measure and the distribution of the and powers of government in that republic while sale Constitution remains in force.

"That, in conformity with the existing Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, and so long as the same is in force, the powers of government reside in, and are to be exercised by, the incumbents of the departments, tribunals, and offices created by said Consti tution and filled in pursuance of law; and the lawfu electors under said Constitution, who qualify as such by taking the oath of allegiance prescribed therein are cuttiled to their share in the government of Hawaii, according to the rights secured to them said Constitution, and to the extent and in the man mer therein provided, so long as the same is in force And said Government of the Republic of having in due form signified its consent in the man ner provided in its Constitution that the Hawaiia Islands, with all the territory appurtenant over which said Government now claims to exercis exclusive jurisdiction, shall be annexed to and be come part of the territory of the United States of America, and shall be subject to the national power and sovereign jurisdiction thereof, it is hereby ex

and are subject to the sovereig The resolution of Senator White is thus rounded out and made not only complete but also impregnable. And if in this form it should pass the Senate and the House and become law by the President's signature, the annexation of Hawaii would be accomplished as perfectly and satisfac

torily as if by treaty or by any other method

acted and declared that said cossion is accepted, rati fied and confirmed, and that said Hawaiian Island

are annexed as a part of the territory of the United

of legislative procedure. The people of the United States care little about the technique of annexation. They care even less, perhaps, whether this statesman or that statesman shall connect his name historically with the acquisition of Hawaii by securing the adoption of his particular plan for effecting it. They do care intensely that Hawaii shall be annexed, and annexed at once, while the opportunity is ours, as it is to-day. The speedy consummation of this affair is close indeed to the heart of the American people. The McKinley Administration is doing its utmost to carry out the wishes of the nation. The people will hold responsible to the utmost of political responsibility the man or the men who attempt to block the wheels of progress and to cheat the nation out of the good fortune which comes to it without effort on its own part.

one reason why the people care. This is the whole situation as it affects the Fifty-fifth Congress. If not by treaty, then by bill or joint resolution put an nexation through!

Capt. MAHAN told the Senate on Monday

What Was Done on Teller Day. The defence of Senator MURPHY's vote for the Teller resolution, put forward by socalled "honest money Democrats" allied with Tammany Hall, collapses when the complete record of TELLER's day is shown Six resolutions were voted down by the Democratic forces before the Teller resolution came up. Read them and wonder that

any politician pretending to be other than

a confessed Bryanite could venture to justify

Senator MURPHY's vote. The ante-Teller resolutions originated with the friends of the St. Louis platform, and were designed to make the line between honest money and Repudiation visible to any eye, however dull, and through any veil of sophistry. The Hon. EDWARD MURPHY dodged none of them and left his party or none of them. Possibly the first was the most decisive. It was offered by NELSON of Minnesota:

"That it is the duty of the Government United States under existing laws to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, a that a dollar of the one metal shall for all monetar purposes always be equal in value to a dollar of the other metal."

The opposite of this was Repudiation so bare that CLARK, PRITCHARD, and WARREN, silver Republicans; LINDSAY, Palmer and Bucknerite, and GRAY, Cuckoo, voted with the Republicans. MURPHY voted against maintaining "the parity in value of gold and silver money."

The attack was resumed by Longs o Massachusetta, in this form:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued of authorized to be issued under said acts of Congres are payable in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the cred-itor would be in violation of the public faith and in gation of his rights."

Murphy was one of 53 to send this to the Congressional waste basket. QUAY of Pennsylvania next advanced :

"That all bonds and other obligations of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress bereinbefore recited should be paiprincipal and interest in the money that is the highes money of the world." MURPHY's was one of the 47 votes that

brought this to naught. This proposition then came from HOAR of Massachusetts:

"Under no circumstances shall the principal or is erest of the public debt be paid in depreciated ou rency, or in any money other than the best money o the world."

Through pairs the vote against this reso lution sank to 42: MURPHY's was one. Next FORAKER of Ohio tried his hand :

"It is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that, until there shall have been of tained an international agreement, the faith, hone and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged ions of the United States shall be maintained in violable at the present standard."

MURPHY's was included in the vote of 44 which squelched FORAKER.

Forty-four votes again defeated HOAR's effort to have the Quay amendment adopted in a somewhat different form, and MURPHY was steadfast.

The last effort in behalf of honest money was led by CAFFERY of Louisiana:

"If at the time of payment the principal and is terest on the bonds herein mentioned the marke value of silver is not on a par with gold at the rati gold or silver at the option of the creditor."

This was laid on the table without the veas and navs. Doubtless MURPHY's aye swelled the successful chorus.

Standing alone, the Teller resolution is to any dispassionate judgment, a declaration of friendliness to free silver coinage Put with it the six other resolutions which went to make up the memorable transac tions of the Senate on Jan. 28, and the men who took part in defeating every one of these, as did Senator MURPHY, will be seen to have voted as unmistakably for free silver coinage as though they had reaffirmed the Chicago plank, declaring for free silver coinage at 16 to 1, without the aid or consent of any other nation.

The fact about Senator MURPHY is tha he is a member of the Democratic party. He stands by his party every time. He must cherish a rather contemptuous opinion of any so-called Democrat who in New York undertakes to misrepresent his recent ac tion, or to palliate it as of uncertain partisanship toward the Chicago platform.

Good Faith Toward Public Bequest

A question that involves the keeping of faith with the founder of a public charity has come up in Baltimore. Many years ago Moses Sheppard of that city, by gifts and legacy, provided more than a million dol lars for establishing and maintaining there an institution for the insane, incorporated as the Sheppard Asylum. It was a magnifi cent foundation for those times, and the asylum continues to this day as his monument. Recently ENOCH PRATT, another rich and public-spirited citizen, left by will a large sum to this institution, condi tioned, however, on a change of its name to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, while indicating also alterations to b made in the scope and character of its work. The trustees, with one exception asked the Maryland Legislature for such change of name; but Mr. PERINE, a son of the man who drew Moses Sheppard's will and knew well his views and purposes, dissented from the plan and resigned his office of trustee rather than be a party to it The Senate rushed through the desired bill within twenty-four hours from its introduction, but it was halted in the House.

The question of public policy thus in volved is a wide one and may have grave consequences. Millions upon millions are given to found institutions that shall bear the names of the donors. And there is nothing base or sordid in the desire of man to perpetuate his memory in this way It is a worthy ambition, which may be cherished through a lifetime of toil and perhaps self-denial. At all events, the sen-

timent is one which it is of unquestionable public interest to encourage; and the most ssential of encouragements is to hold the purposes of such founders of public monu

ments sacred in letter and in spirit, The desire of the trustees of the Sheppar asylum to have a larger fund for their work is natural, and perhaps they did not feel at liberty to reject it without referring the matter to the Legislature. But the proposed change of name, which is causing much discussion in Baltimore, not only does injustice to the original benefactor in this particular case, but might, as a precedent work harm to the present disposition of

men to found public institutions. In the Baltimore case a double injustice would be done, because the propose Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Asylum might in time seem like the Pratt Asylum founded by two brothers, Sheppard being a familiar Christian name. Even could that result be avoided by substituting "Mose Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Asylum," which Mr. PRATT's condition does not permit, the name might still suggest in time a joint foundation of two donors with common Ideas. But Mr. Sheppard's idea was an asylum for the more humane and scientifi treatment of the insane, the studies and methods of which would necessarily limit the number of patients. His purpose, as he said, was "to carry forward and improve the ameliorated system of treatment of the insane, irrespective of expense, ENOCH PRATT'S, on the other hand, was to bring in "the indigent insane," providing for a great many patients, to be received free or at very low rates. Even conceding that, as the trustees say, the two purpose could be carried out without conflict, Moses SHEPPARD presumably never imagined that an ordinary charity hospital would be add ed to the distinctive institution devoted to systems of treatment to which he had dedi cated his fortune, and that upon his monument another philanthropist would be allowed to inscribe another name.

It is fair to say that local public senti ment seems to be divided, and that there is a strong feeling against allowing the money to go out of the public charity re sources, and out of the State, to Mr. PRATI'S relatives. But the consideration of what is due to Mr. SHEPPARD's memory should come first, and in that way, too lies the broader consideration of the gen eral public interest. As to Mr. PRATT's public memorial, he had already secured it by founding the "Enoch Pratt Free Li brary" in Baltimore, and it may be hoped that he may never have to share that honor with John Smith, Absalom Jones, or any other philanthropist of the future.

From Protection's Primer.

In jeering somewhat at the American manufacturers with whom certain new French and German textile companies, to be planted in the United States, are expected to compete, our esteemed contemporary, the Providence Journal, invites information about the tariff as though it knew nothing of it. The tariff is pro nounced a failure because, although check ing the importations of products, it cannot check the bodily importation of industries 'Nor can the home manufacturer," says the Journal, "solace his feelings with the thought that when the new factories have been, as it were, imported, this country would be better off than formerly."

It is true that the silk manufacturers threatened with this new competition cannot hope to prevent it. Once within our national borders the new silk companie will enjoy, beyond the power of rivals to prevent, the blessings of the greatest free trade organization in politics, the United States. No tariff exists between the States. But the theory of protection is that it is for the benefit of the country as a whole, and not for any particular portion of it. The tariff on silk, for instance, is not designed to confer a monopoly of manufacture on companies that ask for it, but to make the industry possible in this country. That is thought to be advantageous to mmunity in general makers' profits are high or low.

'Tis not well to forget first principles.

The Boers Expect to Have to Fight England for Their Independence.

About a month ago one of the London newspapers made the startling announce ment that but for the rinderpest, which had played havor with the cattle in the Transvaal, the Boers would have invaded British territory. Circumstantial details of the plan of their operations were given Four columns were to be formed at certain convenient points on the frontier; and these, on the order being issued, were to be launched across the border to occupy four of the most important strategic points or British territory. In this way the Boers according to the Globe of London, would at the very outset of the campaign secure im portant advantages.

It is now evident that the story which was communicated to the London paper was a myth, and merely intended to stir up British feeling against the Boers, whom it is known Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would be only too glad of an opportunity to at tack, if the preoccupations of the British Government in other directions did not interfere with his plans.

We have seen a private letter from the Transvaal dated Jan. 9, written by a Boer holding an important post in the South African Republic. This letter does not in any way bear out the story referred to. The writer, who, when writing, appears to have been unconscious of the alarming reports in circulation in London, says:

"In reply to your question as to what the relatio between us and England are, all I can say is that England is watching us as a cat watches a mouse. She ha her sples and agents here, but we take care to shado them. The imperial financiers have caused great de pression by stopping the gold companies and throw ing thousands out of work. But in spite of this th gold output is higher every month. The gold is here but they are not satisfied with that, and want the ruling of our country as well. The so-called grievanor are bogus. They talk about high prices for dynamite but while nine years ago we had to pay eight pound ten shillings sterling for it, at the present time it cost only four pounds ten shillings. But they want some thing to grumble about. Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN's polic toward us continues irritating. A few days ago we had a despatch from him in which he rather forcibly points out that England has rights of suzerainty over the Transvani. We do not admit that, and will again tell him so. Being a small State we are acting on the defensive, and will let them commence. Our force are now better armed than ever before, and we can asily put 40,000 men in the field with a strong force of well-served artillery.

"I am quite certain that we shall have to fight Eng and sconer or later, and we are quite prepared. Al though we act on the defensive, we shall not allow England to insult or wrong us. She has about 10,000 imperial troops on our borders now, but the poor cros tures themselves know it is their doom to cross th frontier. Ckcii. Bhodes, the Bhodesian robber, is to be elected Premier of the Cape Colony again, so they say. That is, of course, to irritate us. The Cape Co. ony is half Dutch and half Euglish, but the latter car of rely on the colonial Dutch in time of war with us If England should proclaim war against us, we too confident of the support of the colonial and Nata Africanders, and the English would be driven out of

ong man, and always manages to get the better of Mr. CHARRENTAIN. Mr. KROUER WIll not give bim, and we shall rally round our President. "We do not fear to fight England in the least, but we are acting on the defensive. We desire to preserve the sympathy of foreign friendly countries, be-cause if we rashly broke the peace we should lose the moral support we now have."

As will be seen from this, there are no grounds for the alarmist reports circulated in London. The Transvaal Boers very wisely mean to abstain from offering any provocation to England. If a fight comes, it will occur with England as the aggressor.

For a Useless Commission.

The House Committee on Labor has reported favorably a bill for a commission to investigate the conditions of labor and agriculture.

This bill never should have been born and deserves to die. Presumably it will be made to die. The Government cannot yet pay its expenses. It has no money to waste on a fool commission. There is a department of labor. There is a division of statistics in the agricultural department. There are the various State bureaus of labor and statistics. There is plenty of informa tion about labor and agriculture for any inquiring minds in Congress or out of it. If the proposed commission were appointed, it could do no more than hear the miscellaneous cranks who like to air themselves.

The work of the great HENRY W. BLAIR'S Senate Committee on Education and Labor is a specimen of the immense uselessnes of such an inquiry as is proposed. There would be a majority report and a minority report, neither of them read by anybody but the signers. There would be a big job for the Government printing office. There would be tons of junk as the final result of the commission.

Labor and agriculture would be no better and no worse off. The Commissioners would be better off to the extent of their salaries.

This is no time, if ever there is a time for the creation of useless offices.

We have received a large number of replies to the correspondent who asked for the agnostic view of the question of a future life for man, but the few of them which we have published explain sufficiently the attitude toward it of those who reject supernaturalism. Of course, there can be no scientific demonstration of immortality. If a man rejects religious faith he must reject with it the future life, except as a mere hope or dream, and there is nothing more to be said. At this time, when even theologians of nominally orthodox pretensions are denying the infallibility of the Scriptural authority on which alone this faith can be based, it is not surprising that there is the widespread doubt of immortality, indicated by the many letters on the subject we are receiving daily from all

One of the New England members of Congress is credited with preparing a bill abolishing the letter I from the alphabet, so far as the Government publi-cations are concerned.—Springfield Republican.

This appears to be some sort of recondit joke, and it is widely circulated. Is it directed against the Hon. IOSEPH HENRY WALKER, the Hon, IOHN F. FITZGERALD, the Hon, IOHN SIMP kins, all of Massachusetts; or against the Hon. IACON H. GALLINGER of New Hampshire, or the Hon. IUSTIN S. MORRILL of Vermont, or the Hon, IOSEPH R. HAWLEY of Connecticut Is it a scheme to force the Hon. EBENEZER J. HILL of Connecticut to change the initial letter of his middle name or is it a scheme to irritate New Jersey! Or is it merely a device of some of the Bostonians to find a market for their superfluous stock of I's ?

The Hon. BUFFALO GREENE, a Populist statesman with "more than a State reputation as a criminal lawyer," as he proudly tells th country in the Congressional Record, represents the Sixth Nebraska district in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and hopes to represent it in the Fifty-sixth. Elected as a wailer, he hopes to be reelected as a wailer. Wherefore he continues to wail very bitterly. tlemen may cry prosperity, prosperity," he in-forms the Rouse, "but there is no prosperity." There is no prosperity for his kind, but when he goes back to Nebraska he will find plenty of prosperity among his constituents. They are not under any obligation to be lugubrious, and if he wants to recommend himself to them he should change his tune. The proper tune for a Populist Cor gressman, politically depressed by the end of business depression, is to admit grudgingly that the times are a little better, and then to shelter himself behind the reservation that the improvement is only temporary, and that there can be no general and permanent prosperity until the free coinage of silver at a ratio of and so on. The Hon. BUFFALO GREENE needs to revise his prospectus.

The indications all point to the fact that ours is a pretty old world .-- Hartford Times. And a pretty good old world, although the Mugwumps don't like it, and are sure that they could have made a good deal better one.

The Topeka Capital contains an accoun of the proceedings and performances at the Kansas State Agricultural College for a week This celebrated institution has been made branch of the Populist party, and so its course of study is watched with reverent eyes by all the friends of education. It seems that civies class is delving into the mysteries of the Legislature." If it is a Populist Legislature, the mysteries and the delving will prove endless. The "town meeting" is discussing "the various municipal questions" that are of so much importance to the farmer and the hired man. "The history classes give discus sions once a week on some question relating to the progress of society and the basis of such Sociology, art thou there, trueprogress penny? But oratory is the main pursuit. The President of the college is said to give about twenty days a month to the making of Populisi stump speeches. There is instruction in oratory all the time. Evidently the college is worthy o the Populists. One word of censure, however, must be said. The "dairy department, though small, is doing practical work." Practical work must be real butter. This dairy department i out of place in a Populist agricultural school What the Populists want is less butter and more oratory. Throw out the churns, and give more time to churning the English language. civies, and sociology.

A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia Ledger gives the melancholy information that "an address to the country on the silver question, which was in process of prepa ration on behalf of the combined silver forces b ex-Representative Towns, has been turned over to Representative Harrman of Montana who will endeavor to bring Chairmen JONES of the Democratic Committee and BUTLER of the Populist Committee together, so that they may add their signatures to that of Mr. Towne, who has already affixed his." The Hon. HACKENSACE DE VOE has signed a contract with a blizzard which has promised to appear Feb. 27. It will come sooner. It will come, and ome with terror, on the day when the Hon. JIM JONES and the Hon. MARION BUTLER set their names to the Towns pronunciamento and let that loose upon a blanched and shrinking world.

The air is still humming with the call for "the first regular annual labor and labor reform convention," which is to meet in St. Louis May 2, and there to discuss and settle many great matters. It is to "adopt an efficient system of resisting the encroachmen of the Judiciary upon the liberties of our people and to abolish government South Africa for good. Our President Encounts a junction." Probably government by conven-

tion or proclamation will be substituted. The convention is "to unite all efforts in support of every movement for the betterment of indus-trial conditions not inconsistent with each other." This seems a trifle obscure, but will be found helpful by those whom it helps. The convention is "to consider the political situation in relation to the interests of producers, and to take any necessary action there-on." Producers of resolutions. The noblest labor of the producers will be "to impress upon the American people the pre-eminent impor tance of the system of direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum, imperative man date, and proportional representation, as the only means of restoring the liberties of the people, and as the only issue whereby all reform elements can be cemented into hearty political anion without compromise of principle

We heartly recommend the initiative and ndum, imperative mandate, and propor tional representation as a sure cure for stam insomnia. Dose: Repeat consecu tively as long as you can keep awake.

The Hon, CHARLEY CULBERSON of Texas wants to go to the Senate for the good he can do to silver and the harm he can do to He deems it particularly that the Attorney-General of the United States should be "determined to guard the public against these conspiracies," and he avers that this duty is of such grave consequence to the people that their representatives in the Senate bould not surrender it to so-called courtesy due the President, or treat it with indifference, as eretofore." It is supposed that if Mr. Cul-BERSON is sent to the Senate by a confiding Legislature, he will let his right hand cleave to he roof of his head before he will vote to confirm the nomination of a "corporation lawyer" or "trust lawyer." The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN Hose, once the scourge of trusts, having become a "trust lawyer." Mr. Culberson's candidate for Attorney-General is the Hon. Tobias SCRUTCHINS. Mr. SCRUTCHINS is not a trust lawyer or a corporation lawyer. In fact, he is

PITTSBURG GAS DEAL MADE. Pour Natural Gas Companies fold to a Syndi-

cate for \$7,000,000 PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The contract for the sale of the plants of the Pittsburg, Consolidated, East End, and the Allegheny gas companies to syndicate has been signed. The gas companies were represented by D. H. Hostetter, President of the companies, and the syndicate by M. M. McMullen. The contract calls for the ale of the stock, franchises, and plants of the companies, and the deal will be concluded as soon as the stock is deposited with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburg, trustees for the stockholders. The price agreed on is \$7,000 000, and \$1,000,000 has already been paid to the Bafe Deposit and

Trust Company,
Mr. McMullen was asked what prices had been paid for the stocks, and he said, "I figures are: Pittsburg, \$155; Consolidated, \$ Allegheny, \$63. I do not remember the price the East End stock. The balance of the p chase money, \$6,000,000, will be paid when the legal formalities have been concluded."

The four Hostetter companies control the gas lighting privileges of Pittsburg and Alleghony.

The Pittsburg company has a total pice will be a few or fe fighting privileges of Pittsburg and Allegnes The Pittsburg company has a total bipe miles of 80 miles, the East End has 110 miles, and t Allegheny 66 miles of pipe. The Consolidat Gas Company, owned by the Pittsburg Gas Copany, is valued chiefly for its exclusive prileges. It is capitalized at \$500,000. The catal stock of the Pittsburg Gas Company \$1,200,000 and the Allegheny Gas Compan \$800,000.

\$1,200,000 and the Alegaray Gas Company \$800,000.

Mr. McMullen says that the new syndicate will probably erect one large plant to supply gas to the four systems. This deal is believed to be one step in the proceedings to consolidate all the artificial and natural gas companies here in one concern, as shown by the circular issued by George Westinghouse to the Philadelphia company stockholders, already published in The Sux.

How Prohibition Works in North Dakota.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Dakota there is existing a prohibition law, yet you will observe probably more cases of intoxication this city of Grand Forks in broad daylight than

Grand Forks is divided by the Red River into East and West Grand Forks, the former in Minnesota, the latter in North Dakota. For a thirsty stranger arriving in town, a walk of but ten minutes across a suspension bridge lands him minutes across a suspension bridge lands him on "wet ground," where he can quench his thirst for as many hours as his purse will permit. Two weeks ago the town of East Grand Forks was attacked by fire, and four of its finest saloons were entirely wrecked, the bridge also being burned away. In less than two hours the proprietors had placed workmen on both banks of the river, building steps by hewing away the frozen ground. This thoroughfare is now entitled "Chilkroot Pass," as there is an incessant wandering to and fro of honorable residents of West Grand Forks.

dering to and fro of honorable residents of West Grand Forks. At the last election, the saloon keepers of East Grand Forks, in association with the W. C. T. U., fought the bill to allow the sale of liquor in this State, the temperance society giving \$15.000 toward this end, and they carried the day. Another peculiar circumstance prevailing throughout the State is, what is termed in slang phrase "blind piggers." These people, through a pull with the local "gang," conduct a saloon in a modest way, and coin fortunes. Every club is provided with a "blind pig." Parties held in private houses are furnished with all the necessary drinks by a call per telephone being responded to by a delivery wagon and the beverages. Thus you can form a conception of how great a farce is the prohibition law in North Dakota. In Fargo the condition is the same, Morehead being opposite the town. ought the bill to allow the sale of liqu forehead being opposite the town.

GRAND FORES, Feb. 5. S. W. PULASKI.

Why the Republicans Voted Against the Telle

To the Enitor of The Sun-Sir: The great issue of the last Presidential campaign was whether we were to establish the monetary system advocated by he Democratic Convention or retain the existing one upheld by the convention of the Republican party. A favorite argument of the victori was that in having the gold standard we should maintain the parity between gold and silver coin: not, of course, in intrinsic value, but that our silver oney would be as generally sought after as the gold. The silverites, as far as any one knows, did not in end to depreciate the actual value of the silver coin used as the dollar.

Now, why in the late discussion regarding the reller resolution were the advocates of the gold standard so strenuous in their efforts to debar the payment of bonds, &c., in the coin they claimed be on a parity with gold should the present monetary system be in force?

The Teller resolutions went further than to declare that the Government debt was payable in the existing silver coins. It said that "to restore to its coinage such silver coins is not in violation of the public faith," &c. The advocates of the gold standard opposed it because it proposed payment in silver ofter silver had been restored to free coinage, and the silver dollar thereby depreciated to less than half its present value.

A Modest Request Cheerfully Granted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been subscriber to THE SUN for many years, and have seked to have a word printed, but I have a favor to ask now that I sincerely hope you will grant; it is to orint the following:

"A Positive Cure for Gall Stones.-Take one teaspoonful of sweet oil three times a day." I have nown a number and heard of a good many who were cured by this simple remedy.

A Woman Admirer of Ripling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was greatly nterested in your report on Sunday of Prof. St. phena's remarks to the Vassar girls upon Rudyard Kipling as a writer, and desire a chance to declare my agreement with all he said and to assure him that Kipling numbers among his admirers hundreds of women, who like myself, are always greatly benefited and helped by the reading of his books. Like the Frofessor, I, too, consider him not only a good writer, but also a good preacher, and cannot believe there is any one who can put down one of his books after reading if and not feel the better for the losson of duty so thoroughly taught in them all. I do not think that many women could object to Kipling on the ground of his being slangy, for his outspokenness is not half as objectionable as the "niceness" of a good many writers.

Kipling is essentially true to life and nature, and the Professor is quite right when he says that life is not a perpetual love story. If he can only impress that upon the girls and excite a deeper love of kipling's works in their minds they will be all the better and stronger for it.

A Loven of Kirling. my agreement with all he said and to assure his

Mearty Congratulations.

From the Parkersburg Daily State Journal. John Damm of Randolph county, who was married at Point Pleasant last week, was congratulated by he old folks, the telegram saying: "Please accept

NEEDN'T THEOW AWAY CIGARS. Capt. Smith of the Ninth Beetden a Point of

According to a decision rendered Monday night in a court-martial in the Ninth Regiment guardsmen are not obliged to follow the order of superior officer to throw away their cigars. The point was decided at a trial of Corporal Frank Sparling of Company B, against whom charges had been preferred by Lieut. H. C. Loonhardt. He was fined \$5 each on the charges that he had used profane language toward ergeant who had rebuked him for not addressing him by his title, and had left the main drill or without leave. Capt. Morris of Company K was presiding at the court and everything looked as if the corporal would be muleted on the other charge.

The alleged offence took place during the parade of the Ninth as escort to the Old Guard on Jan. 15, when the latter organization marched to its new quarters. The Lieutenant testified o giving the order to Sparling to stop smoking in the ranks. This Sparling did, but the Lieutenant said that when he ordered him to throw away the cigar he merely put it between his celt and coat. He said that he thought he had the right to give the order and that the corporal was guilty of gross violation of military pro-

pricty in not obeying.
"Under other circumstances he would have been in duty bound," sa d Capt, Morris, "but in this case you ordered him to throw away his in this case you ordered him to throw away his personal property. Therefore I shall have to dismiss the charge, as I cannot hold that an officer has the right to order a man to get rid of his private property unless it interferes with the performance of his military duty, and there is nothing to shew in the testimony submitted that the retaining of the cigar had kept the corporal from doing his duty. The cigar was concealed as thoroughly as if it had been placed in his pocket, and therefore did not affect his appearance or give an air of slovenliness to his uniform.

"No one would argue that an officer could order a private soldier to throw away a valuable

"No one would argue that an officer could order a private soldier to throw away a valuable
meerschaum pipe, and the cigar occupies exactly the same relation in this particular case.
To make the distinction clearer the court will
say that it would have been another thing, for
instance, if the accused had insisted upon carying a cane, which would manifestly interfere
with his duty. Then if his superior officer had
ordered him to throw it away he would have had
no choice but to do so."

ordered him to throw it away he would have had no choice but to do so."

Capt. Morris had his attention called to an incident that took place at the Peekskill camp. Capt. Dodds had the Sixth United States Cavalry there once, and in moving from a company street to another a pair of boots fell out of a pack that had been carelessly made up. Capt. Dodds surveyed the pack for a moment and then thundered out: "Throw those boots over the bluff." and the command was obeyed.

Capt. Morris said: "The cases may not be parallel at all, from the fact that the boots were probably Uncle Sam's property and the Captain was responsible for the disposition of it, and, besides, precedents of the regular army are not always to be followed in the Guard."

PARSONS MEMORIAL SCHOOL. Marrison and Syc.

The Parsons Memorial School, upon which work was begun last spring, is to be dedicated and presented to the School Board of joint dis trict No. 6 of Harrison and Rye on Monday afternoon. It has cost about \$35,000, and has been built at the expense of John E. Parsons, the lawyer, as a memorial of his dead children

The ground about the school will be laid out partly as a park and partly for baseball and other games. The schoolnouse will accommo date 150 pupils. In design it is Romanesque, with walls of gray native rock, trimmed with a lighter colored Indiana limestone. The high peaked roofs are of red slate. The ground plan is of T form, with the main building forming the cross line. This building is about eighty feeb front and half as deep, and two stories feet front and half as deep, and two stories high. The rear extension is one story high, but with rooms under the roof, lighted by two dormer windows on each side. In the left-hand angle of the T is a square tower, capped with an open belify under a peaked octagonal roof. On the main floor of the building will be the class rooms, five in number. The second story of the main building is all in one room, and may be used as an assembly room or for public meetings. Over the rear schoolroom in the ex-

of the main building is all in one room, and may be used as an assembly room or for public meetings. Over the rear schoolroom in the extension will be lockers for the pupils' clothing. Part of the basement forms a playroom. The heating and ventilating are done on approved systems. The inside of the building is finished with a high wainscoting of ash, and above this the walls are of red brick. The building is fireproof.

Ample provision is made for lighting. At night the whole place will be lit by electricity. By day the light will find its way in through clusters of mullioned windows. There are six windows thus joined together on each side of the rear room, and at the ends of the main building and on each side of the front are clusters of five windows. These are all square-topped on the lower floor, but where they are duplicated on the second floor their tops are arched.

There are two entrances to the building. One is at the side, next to the beliry tower, and the other in the centre of the front. These are arched and recessed, and the double mouldings of the arches are supported by two carved villars on each side of the doorway. They

is at the sinc, and the front. The other in the centre of the front, arched and recessed, and the double mouldings of the arches are supported by two carved pillars on each side of the doorways. The architects of the building are, McIlvaine & Tucker. William R. Buil is President of the School Board to which the building will be pre-

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK. The Rights of S,000 Poor Persons De During the Year.

The Legal Aid Society held its twenty-secon annual meeting vesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Charity Organization Society. This society seeks to give legal aid and assistance to the poor and helpless practically free of charge, so that they may receive the assistance of coun sel in the courts to the same extent as those who are able to pay counsel fees. When it is possible a nominal retaining fee of 10 cents is paid, to remove any sting of charity, and where

paid, to remove any sting of charity, and where over \$10 is recovered, 10 per cent, is paid into the treasury of the society.

The report of the President, Arthur von Briesen, road yesterday, shows that during the year 5,350 persons have had their claims attended to, and \$72,819.81 was recovered for them. The expenses of the society were about \$7,853. Of this sum the dues of members furnished \$4,670, and clients paid \$1,132.83. The balance came from glifts. Now that New York has extended its boundaries, the society hopes to grow with it, and eventually to have offices in Brooklyn, Long island City and Williamsburg. After the reports of the President, Treasurer and attorney of the society were read it elected twelve directors to serve for the following year. These directors will elect the President and officers.

BACK WITH STRANGE ANIMALS.

A Party from the Pacific That Has Bee

Making Collections for Baron Rothschild. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 .- Four scientific mer have just returned from an expedition to the South Seas which has lasted eight months and has been rich in results. They are C. M. Harris, F. B. Decune, and G. B. Hull of Hyde Park, Mass., and R. H. Beck of Berryessa, Cal. They were sent out by Baron Rothschild of London,

were sent out by Baron Rothschild of London, and bring back with them several thousand valuable specimens of strange birds, animals, and reptiles.

They chartered a schooner and sailed for Galanagos Island, off Ecuador, and afterward explored the South Sea Islands. Eight genera, peculiar to Galanagos alone, were discovered. These genera each include several hundred specimens. Birds found there were not of brilliant plumage. They are of the mocking bird, fly catcher, and sparrow varieties, though others were secured.

One of the most valuable specimens secured is a giant land tortoise. The animal is over three feet in length and five feet in width, and is entirely distinct from anything ever seen in other parts of the world. The specimen is alive and doing well.

HOME MISSIONS FOR ASIATICS. The San Francisco Presbytery Declines to Sup port Them Without Help.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.-The local Presbytery decided to-day, after a lively discussion, to re fuse to take charge of the home missions in this State for the Japanese and Chinese, and appointed a committee to confer with the New York Board of Foreign Missions. Some time ago the New York board refused to maintain, any longer, home miss ons for the Chinese and Japanese. The local Presbytery finds that the excesses of running the missions are too heavy a tax. They declare that unless slid is given by the New York toard the local missions for Asiatics will die.

Archmological Flud in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8 .- An important arche

Asiatics will die

ological find is reported about seven leagues southeast of Jajutla, State of Morelos. A priest hunting there ran across the ruins of an immense califice, the remaining portion of one wall being 30 metres long by 7 high. It is built of granite blocks. Inscriptions proving its antiquity were found on the blocks. The priest notified the Governor, who went to the scene. BUTHENIANS IN MANITORA.

aluta in Shoepskins Whose Economy In

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8,-About a year ago Galicians, arrived in Winnipeg for settlement came almost entirely without funds, and were supplied with a few necessaries by the Government, which is endeavoring to attract settlers to Manitoba.

There are now about 8,000 of these people from east central Europe in colonies of about 1,000 each in Manitoba. They all have cattle and crops, food enough to last till next season, farm machinery, warm dwellings, and barns, The immigrants are no longer penniless peasants, but land owners, and within a few years will be well to do. They are economical to a dewill be well to do. They are economical to a degree painful to the surrounding Canadians, and apparently live on nothing: indeed, it has been seriously debated this winter whether they have not actually been a loss to the country, they spend so little. Not only are they economical in purchases but they keep their farms in shape and house their machinery. While all over the province valuable machinery is left to rust and warp, not even a lough or a harrow will be seen out of cover on the Ruthenian farms. These people dress in tanned sheepskin, the wool side in, and went top boots and high wool caps. The women dress like the men, except for the shape of the caps. A woman's greatest adornment is a string of coral beads about the neck, and some count their beads by a dozen string, and wear the dozen, too, on Sundays. They all live in floorless houses of a single room, in which the entire family does all its household business, and in which the smaller domestic animals, such as chickers, pigs, calves, and the like, also reside. The houses are whitewashed inside and out, and are but one story high.

Several thousand additional Ruthenians will locate in Manitoba this year, coming direct from the old country.

MORGAN PAYS THE DEFICIENCY Gets a Receipt from Treasurer Beberts for 8700,025,480.17 9-8.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 8 .- A check was received o-day by Treasurer Roberts from ex-Treasurer D. N. Morgan, in payment of the deficiency of \$856 discovered by the count of cash in the Treasury vaults. This is the amount stolen in silver dollars for which pieces of lead were substituted by the thief. Upon receiving the check Treasurer Roberts signed this receipt:

"Received from D. N. Morgan, retired Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred and ninety-six million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars eventeen and two-thirds cents, for which receipts have been given in detail: Cash, \$198. 107,419.04; Treasurer's transfer account, \$26. 036,568,24: United States paper currency in re

o36,568.24; United States paper currency in reserve vault, \$301,952,000. Incomplete certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872 (in vanit No. 6), \$1,520,000; bonds and other securities held in the trust, \$269,309,451.892,"
Treasurer Roberts said that this was the largest receipt for money ever given in the Lunted States, if not in the world. The amount is larger by about \$56,000,000 than that for which Mr. Morgan became responsible when he assumed the office of Treasurer.

Mr. Morgan will probably be reimbursed by an act of Congress for the deficiency in the silver vault. It has never before been necessary for a Treasurer to meet a loss of this kind. In other departments of the Treasurer's office money or bonds have been lost or stolen, and Mr. Morgan was himself reimbursed by special appropriation near the close of his term of office for the loss of \$200 in silver certificates which mysteriously disappeared. Congress also reimbursed Treasurer Wyman for the loss of two \$500 bonds and Treasurer Nobeker for the loss of a \$1,000 note.

M'KINLEY'S NEW SOCIAL AID.

Mayal Officer Selected to Act with the Army and Marine Corps Men. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The official military

staff at the White House has been increased by the detail of Lieut. Southerland of the navy. who will hereafter assist Col. Bingham and Lieut. Gilmore of the army and Capt. Mc-Cawley of the Marine Corps in making presentations to the President and Mrs. Mc-Kinley at the large evening receptions. of any real necessity of increasing the army of any real necessity of increasing the army and navy branch on occasions of ceremony, but in order to give the navy representation. There had been some dissatisfaction expressed by the navy because it had not the same prominence as the army, and acting on the suggestion of Secretary Long the President asked for a navy man. During the last Administration no naval officer was formally attached to the White House in the capacity of a social functionary, although under Gen. Harrison Lieut. Parker, a relative of the family, served as special aid to the President during the entire Administration, and accompanied him on excursions out of the city.

SIGNED THE WRONG WILLS.

Now That One Sister Is Dead the Other Wants the Verbal Agreement Mept. POUGHKEPSIE, Feb. 8.-Matilda and Adeline Wescott, maiden sisters, resided in the town of inty. Each had They agreed that in case one should die before the other the surviving one should have all the money. In order to make sure of this, each one nade a will leaving all she possessed to the

other. This was in 1894. In 1895 Adeline died and the wills were produced. It was found then that Matilda had signed Adeline's will and Adeline had signed Matilda's will. Both wills were dechared void Matilda's will. Both wills were dechared void matilda appeared to-day before Surrogate Dorland in an effort to maintain her executorship of her sister's estate on the strength of the alleged verbal agreement made before Adeline's death. Walter C. Authony of Newburg, who drew the wills, went upon the stand, and said that the way in which the names got into the wrong places was all a mystery to him. The case was adjourned for two weeks. other. This was in 1894. In 1895 Adeline

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Prince Biamarck will celebrate on March 25 the sixtieth anniversary of his entering the Prussian army.

newspaper published devoted entirely to it. It is the Spinsbergen Guzette, edited by a professor of the college at Tromső in Norway. England claims Signor Marconi, who is experimenting with wireless telegraphy, as her own, because he is half Irish. His mother was a Miss Jameson, con-

Spitzbergen has attained the importance of having

The Pope now owns a palace for his nuncio in Paris, by the bequest of the late Marquise de Plessis Bellièvre, the Limoges Court having ratified the com promise made by the Curia with the Marquise's legal

nected with the Jamesons who make whiskey.

Prussia's youngest Lieutenant will soon be Prince becar, the Kaiser's fifth son, 10 years of age, and the irst Prussian prince born the son of an Emperor His elder brothers were all born before William II." British officers serving in Indian regiments are now

required to learn the dialoct of their men in addition to Hindustani. Pushtee, Punjabi, Hindi, Khaskura. Tamil, and Mahratti are among the languages they nust acquire. Herr Stöcker, the Berlin Jew-batter, has been preaching at Greir before the anti-Prussian Prince

Henry XXII. of Reuse. Starting with the text, "True Love of Your Neighbor," he urged his hearers to trade only with persons of their own religious faith. Prof. Bryce has made a had slip in his book on uth Africa. He accuses the Boers of abusing the English by speaking of them usually as "rotted

eggs." whereas the Transvasi phrase is root ack, red neck." and applies to the British complexion Nineteen children in twenty years of married life is the record of one British mother reported in the She never had twins and was able for thirteen years to nurse her bables without intermis sion. The Lancet describes her as "a thin but not vorn-out looking woman."

German surgeons having demonstrated that we can do without our stomachs, an English surgeon has shown that we do not need the other end of our fa-sides. He cut out the entire rectum, sigmoid fiexure. and descending colon of a 6-year-old girl, who is now running about unconscious of her loss.

La Scala, Milan's famous opera house, will be dosed this winter unless the rich people of Miles come to the rescue. The city authorities have it fused to renew their subvention, on the ground that too many foreign operas are produced on its staand that the theatre is not carrying out the purpose of the subvention, that is, the development of Italian lyric art.

An Erlangen professor was called upon lately to perform a dangerous surgical operation on an every year-old merchant of Nuremberg. The operation was prilliantly successful; the professor returned to Fr laugen, and, as usual in such cases, sent in his bill to merchant's heirs. The old gentleman, however, had recovered, and took a mischievous pleasure in travelling to Eriangen himself and paying the pro-